SCHOOL FOR THE NATION

Plan of the Fathers With Which the Senate Is Now Busy.

University Square on the Potomac at Twenty-fifth Street, Given by Wash-Large Enough-Great Teachers Oppose the Project,

A national university, with thousands of

students, with buildings that shall ecipse the new library, set in the midst of a beautiful and spacious campus, with resources practically unlimited, and with all the treasures collected here at the command of graduates of the highest colleges who will come for higher studies and independent investigations, is the vision set before the minds of ambitious citizens of Washington by the bili which Senator Kyle's committee is discussing from week to week at this time.

Senator Kyle hopes to have the measure Schator Kyle hopes to have the measure fully prepared and ready for a favorable report early in February. There will be a number of changes, mainly in the line of simplifying anostrengthening it. It is toped by having the report thus early in the session an act will be passed creating the much-lakes, of institution and

atting in a way to realization the hopes and plans of President Washington. There and plans of President Washington. Here have been several favorable reports on such a bill, but always so tate in the session that pothing could be done. There are now, powever, new elements of strength, and in the opinion of President Eliot of Harard, who is opposed to the plan, one of he greatest obstacles to it has been re-

WHAT STARTED THE IDEA.

The plan for a national university origi mated in the patriotic mind of the first great American general and statesman who is honored with the name Father of His Country. He observed that American youth of parts and means were usually sent abroad to the English universities are to the great schools of the continent, and the learnd the effect upon the country of their coming to hold in contempt the plain and tard life of pioneer days. He teared also the false political teachings of foreign lands. For this reason he strongly urged the establishment of the school and resembered it in his will. strongly urged the establishment of the school, and remembered it in his will. The failure of the nation to execute his wishes is parily explained by two facts. The country has hever till now felt unanswerably the demand for it, and there has been a jealousy against it by existing colleges, the higher the grade the more vehement the opposition. They have feared such a school would draw from their financial and intellectual support. Short-sighted and mistaken as this view may seem, it has been held even by men of liberal views, and undoubtedly is held to some extent even teday. to some extent even teday.

to some extent even today.

Senator Kyle, who has just succeeded Benator Hunton by the reorganization of the Senate committees as chairman of the Committee of the University of the United States, introduced the bill on December 20. It calls for a university in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches fractical as well as literary and scientific departments of knowledge, and facilities furnished for recearch and investigation. The governing power is placed in a load of regents, lifteen in almber. Eight are to be appointed by the President with the

consent of the Senate. No two are to be from the same State. The other seven are the President, Vice President, Chief Jus-tice, Spenker, Commissioner of Education, Secretary of the Smithsonian, and the president of the university. The schomatic work of the institution is to be directed by at council of faculties consisting of the deans of faculties presided over by the president of the university. The school will, of course, he wholly unsectarian and

ENDOWMENTS AND NO POLICIES. Endowed chairs are provided for and also fellowships. No chair is to be endowed

academy.

"The desimbleness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken on the subject that I can not omit the opportunity of once for all recalling your attention to them. Among the nact originally selected for the purpose by President Washington. One-third of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for ten years is given for an endownent. Half of the uniount is 10 by the Treasurer of the proceeds. cut. Haif of the amount is to be held the Treasurer of the United States for e buildings and equipments and for cur-

The other half is to be allowed to ac-The other has to be made to be considered to the cumulate in the Treasury as a permanent fund for the support of the institution. Assuch a fund it is tour aw 5 percentilaterest. The students are to have access to all institutions, collections and opportunities for study and research under control of the government. ernment so far as possible without detrimen to the public service. The heads of all bureaux and departments are to co-operate with the officers of the university in securing the desired advantages for the students.

SMALL AMOUNT TO BEGIN WITH. In the discussions now in progress two in the discussions now in projects to very important changes have been very nearly agreed upon. One is that no such endowment as named shall be asked for. The other is that the site will be selected somewhere outside the city limits where several hundred acres can be secured instead of the meager lot where the old observatory ddines overlook the Potomae at the foot

of Twenty-fifth street.

The introduction of the bill in December received very little public attention. The country was just then in the throes of patriotic paroxysms, anticipatory of a war with Great Britain, and at the same time had a financial chill. Just at the close of the year the news got through to literary Boston, and President Eliot and others had a chance to express their opinions of the project.

President Eliot, according to the Boston

President Eliot, according to the Boston Herald, was at first "a bit reserved, as he always is." He read the dispatch announcing the proposal of the bill three times before he broke his wise and golden silence. "By this time he had grasped the situation," says the Herald reporter. He first said he had made a report upon the subject to the National Educational Association. This organization, Senator Kyle says, is by a strong majority, in favor of the movement.

HARVARD DOES NOT QUITE LIKE IT. President Eliot then remarked that it was a hobby of ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt of Wyoming, who since 1872 has taken every opportunity to put it before This is his fifth trial. He has congress, be-cause "Republican Congress, be-cause "Republican Congresses are prone to spend money in order to emphasize the fect-

ing that money must be raised by raising the duties on imports. The present Congress is undoubtedly of that stamp."

He also said the project is sure to find at this time considerable favor among those who fear the Catholic University. President Eliot and three objections to the National University at Washington.

National University at Washington.
One was that the climate will not permit study to continue longer each year than from the middle of October to the middle of May. Second, the political athosphere would be a damper on oducational work. Finally, the scheme for a governing bound with the Prendent as a member was absurd. "A big university," he remarked, "needs management, and that requires time and care such as any that requires time and care such as any

that requires time and care such as any who would be appointed to the governing hoard of a great national university would not have time to give."

One objection which presented itself when the plans were first brought out in their present form no longer has much weight, be said. There could be practically absolute freedom from political symbolding over offices and prefessorables. The civil berrice improvements of the last few profits have removed that obstacle. There were be of far an amount of interferons of partisms positive, if a proper hid could be get through Congress.

schools thought the thing was impracticable and had in it little promise of ascfulness. It would be better "to let existing univer-sities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, It would be better "to let existing universities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, and Chicago work out each its own purpose and destiny." Independence in teaching would be hampered by the semipolitical nature of a national university. "Something useful might be done," be thought, "in organizing the scientific departments of the government into an assideary to farnish information, rather than instruction and to give an opportunity for independent investigation."

President F. W. Walker of the Foston Institute of Technology, well known here as the superintendent of the ninth census, was strongly opposed to the idea. Washington he sand is not a great center, it is "increip the meeting place of the government. Edu-

CHANGES BY COMMITTEE he meeting place of the government. Edu-ationally and socially it is no more a representative Ancrican center than Salem or Chelsea, and what is said and done in Washington outside of politics has no more importance than what is said and cone in

Such a university he concluded would do harm rather than good since it would furnish a fiesh field for political machina-

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF WASHINGTON. President Eimer H. Capen of Tufts College, was entiustastic in support of the move-ment. "There is no question," he said, "that we should have such an institution in America, and Washington, it seems to me, is almost an ideal place for it. There is no other city in America where so many edu-cational forces suitable for a university of this kind are contered.

of this kind are centered.
"First it is the National Capital and as such "Firstit is the National Capital and assuch draws to it the best that there is in the country. Then it possesses the finest library on the continent and one which is rapidly improving. The great Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum are educational factors which could be found no where else. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior employ scores of men of highest attainments in scientific and social research and the Department of State includes the most eminent authorities State includes the most eminent authorities on constitutional and international law.
All these, it seems to me, would be found of
great advantage in the work of any broad
institution of this kind.
"I have always felt that we should have

some non-sectarian, non-partisan university
of this kind—a university in the broader
and largest sense of the word. I should
never think of it as an ordinary college,
and I should not advocate the treorporation
of ordinary college work.
ORIGINAL RESEAUCH

"An institution of this kind should con fine itself to graduate work and should open the way to the broadest theoretical research in all brunches of learning. "I should never tainle of a great university

should place the principal stress upon theoretical and research work."

"I said the country has changed greatly since the time of Washington in the matter of the universities. There was not one then; there are several now. In this country such an institution could not mean what it does a Fordand of the many heaves the belock. in England or Germany because the highest in Engined of Grandy occase the nigness interests of mankind, the religious and so-cial would have to be excluded. "No na-tion," he said, "without a national courch has ever evolved a nationally supported university worthy of mention."

HOW WASHINGTON ENDOWED THE SCHOOL.

Against the unfavorable opinions ex-pressed by the Boston professors are to be placed the words of Washington, Jefferson, both the Adamses, Mad son, Morroe, Jack-son, Grant and Hayes, of Benjamin Frank-lin, Edmord Randolph and Justice Lamar, as well as a long line of able but less famous men.

nonneed to the Commissioners of the District his purpose to contribute a large same to the establishment of a national university. He carried out this purpose by giving securities which, it is estimated, if held to the present day, would have been worth \$4,000,000. In the preparation of his final activess he set apart the nine teen acres of land known as University Congress the expediency of establishing a

facilty from Geneva for the institution, and proposed the use of the Treasury surplus for its endowment. President Madison urged in three messages, saying in his lost, "The importance which I attach to the establishment of a university in this District on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recom mendation of its favorable consideration. FAVOR FROM MONROE TO GRANT.

President Monroe said: "If it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, it cannot fail to be eminently useful to the

President John Ouincy Adams lamented that "in surveying the city, which has been henored with his name, he (Washington) would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for

and benefit of his country, as the site for a university still bare and barren."

President Jackson, in 1832, approved the appropriation of \$25,000 to Colum-bian College, on account of the generally acknowledged "atflity of a central literary establishment" and of his lope that the

trict of an institution of learning or uni versity of the highest class by donations of land. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the National Capital. There is no other place in which every chizen is so directly interested." In 1877 President Hayes renewed this

In 1885 Hon L. Q. C. Lamar, then Sec-retary of the Interior, wrote: "Eighty years ago President Jefferson, then in the fallest tide of his authority as a party ch told Congress that to complete the circle of democratic policy a national university was a necessity and should be created. In the history of nations democracies have been the cradics of pure thought and art. The same cause which operates in them exists in American society and whether through a national interestity or in fractional and proposity or in fracthrough a national university or in frag-mentary institutions in the several States somer or later a higher education, higher than the common school or the scademy or the college can furnish, will alone realize and express the higher aspirations of Ameri

can democracy." In 1894 and 1895 Senator Hunton was In 1894 and 1895 Senator Hunton was very carnest in his work for the great school, and hoped to have the honor for Virginia of carrying out the grand scheme of her great first son. He secured a favorable report from his committee in Mary, 1894, but the Democratic party was so much taken up with the immense and depressing difficulties which have beset it in a manner so unusual of late, that the bill could never be got before the Senator With a prospect of a fair hearing. Senator Hunton is still at work carnesily in the cause.

Senator Kyle, himself a college professor, is very earnest in his labors, and will leave no effort untried in his attempt to

leave no effort untried in his attempt to put the realization of this plan of Wash-ington allongside the final crection of his monument, after so long waiting, as a fit memorial in another field.

They Got Ris. "I always carry a revolver."

"Highwaymen."
"I test to, hat they've got name.

Secretary Wilson's Views on Miss Wilbur's Experiences.

SHE PROVED HER POINTS

ssociated Charities Official Writer The Times a Letter in Which He Offers Some Suggestions to the Publie-"Well-Disposed People May En courage Street Begging."

Editor Times: I have been much interest ed in reading the account of Miss Wilbur's experiences during the few days in which in the role of a homeless woman she sought alms in the city of Washington. Her exper-iences correspond very closely with what inght be experienced in a genuine case and from the facts brought to light by her in-

from the facts brought to light by her investigation we should be able to draw some valuable lessons concerning the work of charity in our community.

Miss Wilhour started out, as she says, to discover (1) "if urgent cases are relieved;" (2) "if the worthy are given real help;" (3) "if impostors can draw a living from the public bounty."

It is satisfactory to know that so far as her experiences illustrate the real state of affairs the answer to each of the first two questions would be "yes," but

first two questions would be "yes," but it is not so satisfactory to find that her experiences would seem to answer "yes"

to the third question, also.

Miss Wilbur's first experience was with
Mrs. McDonald, and in her she found a kindhearted woman, who listened to her tale of wee and ministered to her necessities. Then she turned to the charitableogranizations of the city, going first to the branch office of the Associated Charities. There here story was listened to, and her immediate needs were met through a co-operating institution. Either homeless men or homeless wanten can always be provided. of wor and ministered to her necessities. lomeless women can always be provided for in Washington in proper institutions, and there is no excuse for street begging. This incident also exhibits one phase of the work of the Associated Charittes.

The society is not itself the source of re-lief, but it points the way to such source. It is a directory, as it were, by means of which all sources of relief in the District may be reached. Then Miss Wilbur's experiences with the "i should never (aink of a great university under national conirol as giving instruction intended primarily for professional work. Washingtonalready hasta wandimedical and theological schools, and it would seem an wise to place such technical schools under national control. A university of this ideal school place the principal stress upon theoretical dud research work."

"I said the country has changed greatly since the principal stress and the country has changed greatly since the parents, if some better influences are not brought to bear on them. Gifts of old clothes and cold victuals will never raise such a family to a condition of self-respect

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Such things may tide them over into next week's misery, but you may carry relief to them for years, and they will not be per-manently helped. What they need is your-self more than your alms. They need the close, friendly touch of those who know how to live better, and who want to see them live better, and who want to see how to live better, and who want to see them live better. Simply giving of material things in itself may relieve immediate need, but such giving has a trendency to degrade the recipient, while continued friendly visitation and advice will work a permanent improvement in the lives of the poor. "Kind helpfulness cievates; thoughtless gifts degrade."

The Associated Charities, by its system of triendly visiting, desires to bring every

The Associated Charmes, by its system of friendly visiting, desires to bring every poor family into contact with some charitable person who can give time to visit a family at least once a week and use their influence in every way possible to effect a permanent improvement in the condition of the family. This is real charity, it is more than almsgiving. Those who will help us in this work are requested to send us their names and addresses, and we will be glad to refer them to a family whom they

can help in this way.

But to return to Miss Wilhur's experiences. After the night spent at the house in

den of caring for them. No transporta

burden of caring for them. No transportation without investigation.

USE OF RECORDS.

Regarding Miss Wilbur's experiences
in the several institutions it is not necessary for me to speak for my present purpose. Sufficient to say that we have such
institutions, and that they are freely opened
to those needing their help. The Associated Charitles is glad to call upon these
various institutions very frequently, and
we are glad to have them use our records
and investigations as much as possible.
When a person has been sent to one institution the fact is reconsed, and if any
evidence of imposition or fraud arises we tution the fact is recorded, and it was evidence of imposition or fraud arises we desire to know it. When this is done, if the same person should make application at another institution, if those in charge will another institution, if those in charge will

another institution, if those in charge will consult our records we can protect them against imposition. We ask the various institutions to use our records whenever possible and protect themselves against imposition and fraud.

There should be a unity of action. When information is gained by one that may be of use to others it should be at their disposal. Through our system of registration we place at the disposal of those charitably interested in a person all the information we have concerning them.

In experiences thus for noticed I think show that (1) "urgent cases are relieved." and (2) "the worthy are given real help."

show that (1) "urgent cases are relieved."
and (2) "the worthy are given real help."
Miss Wilbur's other experiences, those in
seeking relief from individuals, unfortunately seem to show that "impostors can
draw a living from the public bounty." It
is true that many did not give her anything,
but people enough did give her to make it
easy for her to draw a living from the
public by the profession of begging.

Now, there are numerous frauds going
about our streets every day who tell just
as likely stories as did "Jennie Elilott,"
and they are drawing a living from the
public bounty. Now, this is wrong, absolately wrong, and those who give indiscriminately to unknown applicants are to
blame for the continuance of the practice.
It is such giving that makes it possible
for impostors and professional beggars

for impostors and professional beggars to thrive in their profession. It is to be remembered, also, that "Jennie Eiliott's" wants had been meet by the regular institutions of the city before she recorted to begging from private individuals. The begging from private individuals. The wants of all such people can be met by such institutions, and there never is any good excuse for street begging. The community has provided means for caring for homeless and dependent persons, without the necessity of their begging. Further more, begging is illegal, as it ought to be,

and those who give to beggars are encour-aging lawbreakers.

But you may say, shall the person who is comfortable in this nice, cozy home, turn away the beggar who comes to the door, and refuse to listen to his tale? Betdoor, and refuse to listen to his tale? Better a fundred times do that than give alms in such a case; better both for the community and the beggar himself. As I have said, begging is always unnecessary, and refusing to give, discourages the beggar. The tales of the beggar are always invented for a purpose, and the appearance of the tramp at the door late at night is but a scheme to work upon the sympathies of the benevolent.

But if it is not necessary to turn away the beggar without listening to his story, nobody need have pangs of conscience lest they have turned away a needy case. They can direct them to the institutions for the

care of such people.

If they come in the daytime, they can be directed to the office of the Associated Charities. We have cards printed espe-cially for this purpose, and we are glad to furnish a supply of them to those who desire to help the really needy. We will look into the case carefully, and will report to you. If the case is found worthy, we will be glad to have your assistance. If the beggar is given a card of introduction to the Associated Charities' office at every low.

the Associated Charities office at every door, instead of being given money of food, he or she will soon get discouraged.

Last week, one day, we had two reports on a beggar woman within a few hours. She chamed to have children starving at a certain address, but on going there erragent found no trace of any such persons. Two people re-fessed to the and referred berto in a How frace of any such person. It we people re-fused to give, and referred her to us. How many more listened to herstory and did give and then consoled themselves with the idea that they had done an act of charity? How many people are giving to dast such cases every day? Is not such giving almost crim-inal? And then there is no excuss for it. They are not the worthy poor who resort to street begging. They are the professional im-postors and frauds. Let indiscriminate giv-ing stop, and the practice of street begging

When the Motocycle Is Used.

Gordon's avenue she comes to the central Now, if Miss Wilbur's experiences have Gordon's avenue she comes to the central office of the Associated Charities and asks for money, or for transportation to Chicago, where she claims to have relatives. But neither money nor transportation is given. Again she is referred for temporary relief to a co-operating institution, and she is offered work. The address of the supposed consin in Chicago is taken and a letter of inquiry sent there.

Now, if Miss Wilbur's sexperiences have answered the three questions that she started out with, and werfind that (1) "urgent cases are relieved;" (2) "the worthy are given real help:" (3) "impostors can draw a living from the public bounty," what lessons can we leave from her experiences to spale us in the community?

First, The necessity for investigation and

This incident illustrates the policy of the Associated Charities in another phase the Associated Charities in another phase of its work. We belive in work rather than alms. We do what we can to find employment for the needy, but we cannot solve the problem of the memployed. Alas, that problem is a said comment on our present social system. Miss Wilbur's case also illustrates the folly of giving transportation to a person without first know. also illustrates the folly of giving transportation to a person without first knowing whether or not they can stay at the place to which they ask to be sent. Since I came here, December I, we have had inquires from Ealtimore experience for the community to use its records to protect themselves.

Second. Fersonal influence rather than different people who wanted to be sent to Washington, claiming that they had relatively never who were the responsible for them. We have had inquires from New York also in two similar cases. In all of these aix cases, when an investigation and the claiming that they had relatively never the never makes the community to use its records to protect themselves.

Second. Fersonal influence rather than more almost time is neveral to be the thick poor permanently. Giving of material things is necessary, but it is real the highest or mast for them. We have not inquiries from Mew York also in two similar cases. In all of these aix cases, when an investigation and the charties of the community to use its records to protect themselves.

Second. Fersonal influence rather than more almost the highest or mast through its system of investigation and their few ships and the 110 torpedo boats, surround theenemy as they did the "Little" Napoleon at Sedan, and blow the whole quality into the skies.

Second. Fersonal influence rather than more almost the highest or mast the poor permanently. Giving of material things is needed to be the the poor permanently. Giving of material things is needed to be the the poor permanently. Giving at the province of invention has pet an end to the organic for them. We have a track the first three hearts and the first three

es-operation. There should be a harmony and unity of action among all the various charitable organizations and benevolent individuals of the community. In a large community independent action, without the knowledge of what others have done or are doing is very liable to be infurious rather than helpful. The Associated Charities, through its system of investigation and registration, strives to bring about such harmony of action, and invites all the charities of the community to use its records to protect themselves.

Scound. Ferromal influence rather than and unity of action among all the various

PASSING OF THE TORPEDO

John Bull's Little Ship to Catch the Fleet-Destroyer.

MOVES 30 MILES AN HOUR

Comparison of a Sea Fight With Old Armaments-Part Played by the Torpedo Boat Catcher-Some Inventions Diminishing the Horrors of a Fight on the Ocean.

From 1861 to 1865 there was a Federal armament thundering at the walls of Charleston.

It is about seven miles from the bar to the city, but there were so few shells thrown into the city that the spots where they fell and made their mark are few and far be-

and made their mark are few and far be-tween.

One of the marks is on the ceiling of the library of the Charleston College, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the sea wail on the famous "Battery of Charles-ton." The shells, by the way, did not come from the ships, which were riding at an-chor out in the deep, beyond Morris Island. but from forts nearer the city, which had in the earlier stages of the siege been

in the earlier stages of the siege been captured by the enemy, but were retaken by the confederates.

After the war it was a curious sight to see the dismanifed sea front of the old grim Fort Sumter, which the confederates fired on from the Battery at Charleston, and which shot brought on the war. It and which shot brought on the war. It has never yet been settled in South Caro-lina, or in history anywhere, who fired the first fatal shot, but there are, or were, as many candidates for the honor or misfortune as there were lately in any primary elections for the county offices of that State. AN OLD-TIME TERROR.

AN OLD-TIME TERROR.

But the gun that fired that shot was a curiosity. It was of the same stripe and kind that amused people for many years after the war, and which used to lie around loose in the sand on the dismantied east front of Fort Sumter, about ten feet long, thick iron breech, five-inch bore, very much ornamented at the muzzle, and was worked off with a lanyard. Everybody got out of the way when they "touched her off," because there was no telling which way she was going to shoot. touned her off, because there was no telling which way she was going to shoot. Later in the war when "England recog-nized us" to the extent of selling us some guns, the Confederate army bought two "monsters." It is said that one of them was gotten out as near the enemy as

them was gotten out as near the enemy as possible on James Island so as to be sure of blowing Commodore Gilmore out of the seas, and the other was planted proudly on the Battery, by the way, was not a military structure, but the stone environment of White Point Garden, one of the loveliest water front parks in the world. The grun out in the woods was known as The gun out in the woods was known as the "swamp angel" and the one on the Battery had no particular name. They oddn't have time to christen it. They overloaded it to such an extent with Confederate powder that English steel couldn't stand the concussion, and at the very fifst

shot the gun went to pieces.
IT WOULD BEDIFFERENTNOW. Times have changed and guns with them, and as a corollary to that proposition, a man or woman who can't talk war newa-days, with the United States Senators even

ready to go to sea and man a thirteen-inch gun, is not a true American.

It would be well, however, to take a glance at thinngs as they are, and as they used to be before the war. It doesn't take much of a fancy to see ten or eleven of her majesty's vessels off Charleston harbor, in case they make up their mind to come. Fourteen miles would be near enough for them to come to send shot and shell all over the city.

Stretching the imagination a little further, it might be that these ten or eleven

would be met by ten or eleven of our great cruisers, if we had that many handy, and there would be a sea light. There would be great chance in such an engagement for some pocket editions of Casabianca. Or maybe the story of Capt. Lawrence night be told over again in a different way;

but the fact is that a great deal of the fight-ing would be done by a little vessel, of which most people know very little, and that is the torpedo boat.

It is possible that these ten great thunderers

on one side and our ten great thunderers on the other, if we had that many, would blaze away at each other, and perhaps one or two shots might take effect on the armor plates, but ships will not now go down because they have holes bored in them, as it used to be with the Constitution, La Guerriere or Bon Homme Richard.

A shot through a water tight compartment is a shot through a water tight compartment, and nothing more. Everylody in the water tight compartment goes with the shot, but there are others.

TORPEDO BOATS LAUNCHED. A fight of this kind would be magnificent, and it would also be war; but only half the story is told when we speak of the monsters who are pelling each other with 600-pound loaded shot. There will be smoke galore, and this is where the most

smoke galore, and this is where the most deadly of the fighting might begin.
Of course, the shadows of the fight suggest the coming on the scene of the ship-destroyer, the torpedo boat. Nearly every one of the great battleships has two or three of these torpedo boats aboard; that is, English great ships; but it is said that the Texas and the Maine are equipped in that way, like the vessels of other first-class to owers. lass powers.

In the thick of the fight the torpedo

boats are launched, and the launching of one of them will possibly be the great test of the heroism of the future. The torpedo boat is a small affair, and an ordinary shot will send the boat and its torpedoes to the

They must take immense chances, and it is said that it is the custom to put them in is said that it is the custom to put them in command of very young officers, who are anxious for glory, in the early stages of the game, and who will undoubtedly get it in the sanctified sense of the term if they are hit by a shot from a battleship.

hit by a shot from a battle ship.

It is easy to imagine what will take place in the midst of a great sea fight when the leviathans of the deep are in action. Numbers of these fleet destroyers will be bobbing up and down and in and out trying to get near enough to launch a torned o with sure effect.

topedo with sure effect.

They have a speed of from twenty-five to thirty-five miles or knots an hour, and it is well understood that if they get near enough to explode a torpedo the biggest ressel ever floated will go up in the air and then down to the bottom. The torpedo heroes in embryo take everything in their own hands when they steam forth. They are more than ordinarily safe from their small size, and in a rough sea, which hey love to fight in, they are like storing petrels. It takes a good eye to aim a gun from a battleship to hit one of them. ENTER THE CATCHER.

The future of the torpedo boat might have been one by and through which the children of six generations yet unborn could have boasted of the prowess of their fathers. tho escaped death on the high seas; but, alas just as soon as the torpedo boat loomed up as a thing to be dreaded the Englishman invented a boat which he cal's a torpedo boot catcher.

The torpedo boat catcher is a larger

sized sea devil, armed, as it were, "to the teeth," and has a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. This great invention of the English was aimed directly at the German Begish was alloed directly at the German fleet, which at present consists of a few buttlestins and 110 torpedo boats. The German idea was to go forth with their few ships and the 110 torpedo boats, surround the enemy as they did the "Little" Napoleon at Sedan, and blow the whole outfit into the stiles.

THE RINK.

An Extraordinary Carpet and Rug Sale.

All Washington knows by this time that our prices on Furniture are about 25 per cent less than anywhere else. Now we want to convince you that our Carpet prices are equally low. Hence this sale. Study these prices carefully and you will recognize how truly wonderful they are.

Carpet Rugs.

					3016	-		
	No	4	Tapestry	Reuscale	Rug	8,3x12,6	Reg Price	Sale Price \$11.00
	140.		Lapestry	DIUSSCIS	Kug			
		2	175	- 30		8,3x10.3	18 50	10.00
	46	3	44		**	8.3x10.6	18.50	10.00
	46	4	**	HALL COL	- 44	8.3x12.0	20,00	11.00
	**	5		u		10.6x13.6	26.00	16.00
	**	6	66	**	44	10.6x13.6	26.00	16.00
e.	- 66	7	**	- 44		10,6x15.5	29.00	18.50
	- 44	8		66	44	16.6x15.5	29.00	18.50
H.	44	9	Body	"	**	7.0x9.6	15.00	9.00
	11	10	16	**	"	8.3x14.0	30.00	18.00
	"	11	44	44	4.6	8.3x15.0	31.50	19.50
	66	12	44	**	**	8.3x12.6	28.50	18.00
	66	13	"	4.6	44	10.6x13.6	35.00	22.00
	**]	14	**	**	66	8.3x12.5	28.50	18.00
	- 64 7	15	**	**		10.6x14.0	37.00	21.00
	44	16		***	**	10.6x14.0	37.00	21.00
	44.7	17	Wilton	Velvet	44	8.3x12.0	28.50	16.00
	**	18	Axmins	ter	46	8.3x13.6	34.75	18.00
	66	19	14		**	8.3x13.1	34.50	18.00
	46.5	20	44		- 66	10.6x14.5	42.50	22.50

Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

े क्रिका । क्रिका । क्रिका विकास क्रिका विकास क्रिका । विकास क्रिका विकास क्रिका । विकास क्रिका विकास क्रिका व	Reg Price;	Special.
50 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpet,	.75	.371/2
25 pieces Wilton Velvet Carpet	1.50	.75
500 Smyrna Mats, best quality	1.00	.50
225 Smyrna Rugs, 5ftx2ft 6, best q'y	4.25	\$1.89
165 Smyrna Rugs, 6ftx3ft 0, "	6.25	2.98
65 Smyrna Rugs, 7ftx4ft,	10.25	4.89
The second secon		

Extra Special.

2ft 3x4ft 6 \$3.50 1 lot Royal Wilton Rugs, \$1.39 1 lot Imported Rugs. . . . 6ftx3ft 1.49 1 lot Mitre Rugs...... 3ft 9x3ft 9 1 lot Remnants Ingrain Carpet, 11/4 to 2 yds 25c ea 1 lot Best quality Tapestry Carpet Remnants... 35c yd 1 lot Axminster Carpet Remnants...... 50c vd 1 lot Remnants Ingrain—20 yds each @...... \$5.00

Special prices in Furniture, Upholstery and Wall Paper Department this week—CASH OR CREDIT.

LANSBURGH'S RINK.

New York Ave., bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

far than the visions of a man who goes to far than the visions of a man was goes bed after a full meal of very rare beef.
Imagine lift The Bellerophon or the Amphitrite lead off with a broadside at the Texas and the Indiana. These latter vessels reply and then the whole line begins to bellow, flames leap up, clouds of smoke pour foorth; the green sea is obscured and the heavens above. When the clouds lift enough, the torpedo boats are lowered and with one eye on the objective point and the other on the torpedo boat catchers, which are also launched, they

It is the business of the torpedo boat catcher to protect his fiect, and at sight of the first torpedo heat that heaves in sight he starts off at full speed of thirty miles an hour.

TWO BATTLES IN PROGRESS. Then there is truly a race for life and death. There are then two battles in progress; the fight between the batteries of the war ships, and the little ficets which are dodging and pursuing each (40 or between the lines and all of them exposed to the the fire of either side. It is then a case

of sauve qui peut.

The torpedo boat is not much at its best, as very small shot from a Hotchkiss or from a good rifle will penetrate it, but the torpedo boat catcher is better protected, but only for small guns. The catchers can overtake the torpedoes, and it there was come stolled they must either catchers can overtake the torpedoes, and if they are once spotted they must either retreat, go under, or turn directly against their pursuer, in which case the resuit will be that catcher and torpedo will both disappear from the face of the globe.

Nobody knows what will be left when time is called after a first-class medern naval battle. The fights between the Japanese and Chinese feets were horrible enough, but there was not much of the diabolical work of the torpedo boats in those conflicts.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES. The horror of being blown out of the sea will be somewhat, if not largely, modi-fied by the new torpedo destroyer, and most people will agree that it would be

most people will agree that it would be a good thing if they were taken out of the chances of war altogether. It is the most cowardly and inhuman of all the engines of war.

It is at par with the bomb of the hillist or the lead pipe of the annihilator. It is like putting a barrel of gunpowder into the cellar of a man's house and waiting until

cellar of a man's house and waiting until
the family is asleep in order that they
may all go up or down together.

Military men would prefer to die gamely
on deck amid shot and shell than to be
scattered to the wirds by the explosion
of a torpedo under their vessel. When a
torpedo bursts there will be no time to
think out some of the epigrams of Capt.
Lawrence or Nelson at Trafalgar or little
Cassy on board the Orient,
And so, inventions such as that of the Cassy on board the Orrent,

And so, inventions such as that of the
torpedo boat catcher may in time lessen
rather than increase the horrors of naval
warfare. It is within the possibilities that
by the time all the nations have made torpedo catchers England will have invented
a boat that will catch the catchers, but that

THE LAST ANALYSIS.

There may be light flying machines which There may be light flying machines which will hover the space between the contending fleets, like a flock of sea gulls, and which will destroy both the torpedo boats and the torpedo boat catchers and the catchers of the torpedo boat catchers, but this only goes to show that the sublimation of inventive genius will bring sea warfare back to the single combat between the ships; and when there shall have been invented a device to catch the missiles from the thirteen-inch and the seventeen-inch guins and slow them away for the next engagement, naval warfare will have next engagement, haval warfare will have returned to the condition in which it was practically "befo" de wah" in Charleston.

Art of Pouring Tea.

Few hostesses understand the art of pouring tea and coffee, simple as it appears. As a role, the guest of benor is offered the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desired to have all the cups of uniform strength, one should pour a little into each, and then begin over again, reversing the crown. In Empland, this is so well understood that a power of tea or coffee down not begin to rept such the cups till all are technology.

Best Bertesk Pointors, Ste. in: John ton.

Teachings of Science

And the pool-pooling of the incredulous have not had the slightest effect in altering man's nature in regard to what is commonly called "superstrion." Precisely as the beheved in dreams and omens, in annulent and "wise-saws" in the days of the ancients, so they believe in them now. Ages againen had faith in the occult, so in these practical days in AMERICA, THESE THINGS ARE HELD IN RESPECT.



Our Greatest Healing Medium and Spiritual Mother.

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Now at 529 Thirteenth street northwest Tells you all things, and prescribes a proper remedy for your trouble. Her mission is to unite in bonds of love and pure affection members of unhappy families, if you are undetermined, dissatisfied, controuted with any difficulty whatever, consult this gifted lady. All who are sick or afflicted should see her. She will disgnose your disease, give you time and money, restore you health, give you strength of body and peace of unind. DR MARY GORDON, proud of her record and the good she has been able to do for humanity, has been favored by nature and divine providence so that she can tell you your complaint. She is the peacemaker, the soothstyer, the second sightseer. If you are in trouble see her, and to thyself be true, as night follows day, we cannot be false to others. "A word it the wise is sufficient." Office and rest dence, 529 13th st, mw., Washington, D. C. (Cut this out. It will not appear every day—have faith.)

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